

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

Claim 1 (currently amended): A sensor assembly for use in a patient breathing system for providing real-time optical absorption analysis of the NO<sub>2</sub> content of the breathing gases of the breaths of a subject and providing real time analysis of the NO content of the breathing gases of the breaths of a subject, said sensor assembly comprising:

5                   a semiconductor radiation source emitting radiation having a emission spectrum with a maximum wavelength of about 600 nm, the radiation source being operated at a sampling frequency of at least about 10 Hz;

                  a sample chamber having an inlet conduit for supplying a flow of breathing gases during the breaths of the subject through the chamber, the radiation from said radiation  
10               source passing through the gas in said sample chamber, said sample chamber having an outlet conduit for passing the breathing gases from said sample chamber;

                  a detector for receiving ~~the~~ radiation passed through the breathing gases flowing through in said sample chamber and for providing an output signal indicative of the NO<sub>2</sub> content of the breathing gases in said sample chamber, the detector providing the  
15               output signal in a response time of about 200 ms, such that the sensor assembly provides the output signal in real-time with respect to the breaths of the subject; and

                  an NO gas sensor coupled to said outlet conduit for providing a real time measurement of the NO content of the breathing gases.

Claim 2 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 1 wherein said semiconductor radiation source is further defined as emitting radiation having an emission spectrum with a maximum wavelength of about 520 nm.

Claim 3 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 1 wherein said semiconductor radiation source emits radiation in an emission spectrum between about 380 - 520 nm.

Claim 4 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 1 wherein said semiconductor radiation source comprises a light emitting diode.

Claim 5 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 1 wherein said semiconductor radiation source comprises a laser diode.

Claim 6 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 1 further including a further detector for detecting the emitted radiation of said radiation source, said further detector being connected to a power supply for said radiation source for stabilizing the operation of said radiation source.

Claim 7 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 1 wherein said detector comprises a silicon detector.

Claim 8 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 1 wherein said detector comprises a blue enhanced type of detector.

Claim 9 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 1 wherein said detector is coupled to an output signal amplifier.

Claim 10 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 9 wherein said output signal amplifier is a narrow bandwidth amplifier, the bandwidth of which is centered at said sampling frequency.

Claim 11 (currently amended): A sensor assembly according to claim 1 further including an optical filter interposed in front of said detector along a path of the emitted radiation in said sensor assembly.

Claim 12 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 11 wherein said optical filter passes a spectral band centered on a maximum of the emission spectrum of said radiation source.

Claim 13 (previously presented): A sensor assembly according to claim 1 further including a reference detector for detecting the radiation passed through the breathing gases in said sample chamber and for compensating said first mentioned detector.

Claim 14 (previously presented): A sensor assembly according to claim 13 wherein said reference detector includes means for reducing the sensitivity of said reference detector to spectral absorption resulting from the presence of NO<sub>2</sub> in the breathing gases.

Claim 15 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 14 wherein said reducing means comprises means for causing a different spectral region of said emission spectrum to be applied to said reference detector than the spectral region of said emission spectrum applied to said first mentioned detector.

Claim 16 (currently amended): A sensor assembly according to claim 15 wherein said means applying different spectral regions of said emission spectrum to said first mentioned detector and to said ~~to~~ reference detector comprises a dichroic beam splitter interposed in a path of the radiation exiting said sample chamber for applying beams of different spectral  
5 regions to said first mentioned detector and said reference detector.

Claim 17 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 15 wherein said means applying different spectral regions of said emission spectrum to said first mentioned detector and to said reference detector comprises filters interposed in front of said first mentioned detector and said reference detector, said filters passing different spectral regions of said emission  
5 spectrum to said first mentioned detector and said reference detector.

Claim 18 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 13 wherein said radiation source emits radiation in a further emission spectrum and wherein said reference detector detects radiation in said further emission spectrum.

Claim 19 (currently amended): A sensor assembly according to claim 1 further including means having a pair of filters, said filters passing different spectral regions of said emission spectrum and means for placing one or the other of said filters in front of said detector along a path of the radiation in said sensor assembly for providing compensation to said detector.

Claim 20 (previously presented): A sensor assembly according to claim 1 further including a temperature sensor for sensing the temperature of the breathing gases in said sampling chamber and means for compensating the output signal of said detector in accordance with the sensed temperature of the breathing gases.

Claim 21 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 20 wherein said sample chamber has a heater operatively associated therewith.

Claim 22 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 1 wherein the sampling frequency of said radiation source is in the kHz range.

Claim 23 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 1 wherein said NO gas sensor comprises a chemiluminescent sensor.

Claim 24 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 1 wherein said NO gas sensor includes an electrochemical cell.

Claim 25 (previously presented): A sensor assembly for use in a patient breathing system for providing real-time optical absorption analysis of the NO<sub>2</sub> content of the breathing gases of the breaths of a subject, said sensor assembly comprising:

5 a first semiconductor radiation source emitting radiation having a emission spectrum with a maximum wavelength of about 600 nm;

a sample chamber to which is supplied a flow of breathing gases during the breaths of the subject, the NO<sub>2</sub> content of the breathing gases so supplied being measured by said sensor assembly, the radiation from said first radiation source passing through the gas in said sample chamber;

10 a detector for receiving radiation passed through the breathing gases in said sample chamber; and

a second semiconductor radiation source providing radiation for passage through said sample chamber for receipt by said detector, the wavelength of the radiation provided by said second radiation source being such as to minimize absorption of the radiation by nitrogen dioxide, said first and second radiation sources being alternately energized at a sampling frequency;

said detector providing an output signal formed by the alternative energization of said radiation sources indicative of the NO<sub>2</sub> content of the breathing gases in said sample chamber in real-time with respect to the breaths of the subject.

Claim 26 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 25 wherein said first semiconductor radiation source is further defined as emitting radiation having an emission spectrum with a maximum wavelength of about 520 nm.

Claim 27 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 25 wherein said first semiconductor radiation source emits radiation in an emission spectrum between about 380 - 520 nm.

Claim 28 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 25 wherein at least one of said first and second semiconductor radiation sources comprises a light emitting diode.

Claim 29 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 25 wherein at least one of said first and second semiconductor radiation sources comprises a laser diode.

Claim 30 (currently amended): A sensor assembly according to claim 25 further including a further detector for detecting the emitted radiation of at least one of said radiation sources, said further detector being connected to a power supply for said at least one radiation source for stabilizing the operation of said at least one radiation source.

Claim 31 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 25 wherein said detector comprises a silicon detector.

Claim 32 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 25 wherein said detector comprises a blue enhanced type of detector.

Claim 33 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 25 wherein said detector is coupled to an output signal amplifier.

Claim 34 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 33 further including an AC coupling for said amplifier for removing DC components.

Claim 35 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 33 wherein said output signal amplifier is a narrow bandwidth amplifier, the bandwidth of which is centered at said sampling frequency.

Claim 36 (currently amended): A sensor assembly according to claim 25 further including a filter interposed in front of said detector along a path of the emitted radiation in said sensor assembly.

Claim 37 (currently amended): A sensor assembly according to claim 25 further including a temperature sensor for sensing the temperature of the breathing gases in said sampling chamber and means for compensating the output signal of said detector in accordance with the sensed temperature of the ~~gas sample~~ breathing gases.

Claim 38 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 37 wherein said sample chamber has a heater operatively associated therewith.

Claim 39 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 25 wherein each of said radiation sources is energized at a sampling frequency of at least about 10 Hz.

Claim 40 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 39 wherein each of said radiation sources is energized at a sampling frequency in the kHz range.

Claim 41 (original): A sensor assembly according to claim 25 further including an NO gas sensor operatively associated therewith.

Claim 42 (currently amended): A method for determining the real-time NO<sub>2</sub> and NO content of the breathing gases of the breaths of a subject comprising the steps of:

providing a flow of breathing gases during the breaths of the subject through a sample chamber;

5                    passing radiation from a semiconductor radiation source through the breathing gases ~~gas~~ in the sample chamber, said radiation having an emission spectrum with a maximum wavelength of about 600 nm;

operating the radiation source at a sampling frequency of at least about 10 Hz;

sensing the radiation exiting the ~~gas with sample chamber~~ breathing gases;

10                    determining the NO<sub>2</sub> content of the breathing gases from the optical spectral absorption characteristics of the sensed radiation resulting from the presence and amount of NO<sub>2</sub> in the breathing gases in a response time of about 200 ms such that the NO<sub>2</sub> content of the gas sample can be determined in real-time with respect to the breaths of the subject; and

15                    passing breathing gas discharged from the sample chamber through an NO gas sensor providing real time measurement of the NO content of the breathing gases.

Claim 43 (previously presented): The method according to claim 42 further defined as passing radiation having an emission spectrum with a maximum wavelength of about 520 nm through the breathing gases.

Claim 44 (previously presented): The method according to claim 42 further defined as passing radiation having an emission spectrum with wavelengths in a range of about 380 - 520 nm through the breathing gases.

Claim 45 (previously presented): The method according to claim 42 further defined as passing radiation from a light emitting diode radiation source through the breathing gases.

Claim 46 (previously presented): The method according to claim 42 further defined as passing radiation from a laser diode through the breathing gases.



Claim 47 (previously presented): The method according to claim 42 further including the step of carrying out a further sensing of the radiation exiting the breathing gases and using the results of said further sensing to provide compensation to said first mentioned sensing.

Claim 48 (previously presented): The method according to claim 47 wherein said further sensing is carried out under conditions of reduced sensitivity to spectral absorption resulting from the presence of NO<sub>2</sub> in the breathing gases.

Claim 49 (original): The method according to claim 47 wherein said further sensing is carried out using a different spectral region of the emission spectrum than is employed in said first mentioned sensing.

Claim 50 (original): The method according to claim 48 wherein said further sensing is carried out using a different emission spectrum than is used in said first mentioned sensing.

Claim 51 (previously presented): The method according to claim 42 further defined as sensing the temperature of the breathing gases and compensating the sensing results of said sensing step.

Claim 52 (previously presented): The method according to claim 51 further defined as heating the breathing gases.

Claim 53 (previously presented): The method according to claim 42 further defined as passing the breathing gases discharged from the sample chamber through a chemiluminescent NO gas sensor.

Claim 54 (previously presented): The method according to claim 42 further defined as passing the breathing gases discharged from the sample chamber through an electrochemical cell.

Claim 55 (original): The method according to claim 42 further defined as operating the radiation source at a sampling frequency in the kHz range.

Claim 56 (previously presented): A method for real-time determination of the NO<sub>2</sub> content of the breathing gases of the breaths of a subject, said method comprising the steps of:

- 5 providing a flow of breathing gases during the breaths of the subject through a sample chamber;
- passing radiation from a first semiconductor radiation source through the breathing gases in the sample chamber, said radiation from said first source having an emission spectrum with a maximum wavelength of about 600 nm;
- 10 passing radiation from a second semiconductor radiation source through the breathing gases in the sample chamber, the wavelength of the radiation from said second source being such as to minimize absorption of the radiation by nitrogen dioxide;
- the first and second radiation sources being alternately operated at a selected sampling frequency;
- 15 sensing the radiation exiting the breathing gases as a result of the alternative operation of the radiation sources; and
- determining the NO<sub>2</sub> content of the breathing gases from the sensed exiting radiation in real-time with respect to the breaths of the subject.

Claim 57 (original): The method according to claim 56 further defined as passing radiation from said first source having an emission spectrum with a maximum wavelength of about 520 nm.

Claim 58 (original): The method according to claim 56 further defined as passing radiation from said first source having an emission spectrum with wavelengths in a range of about 380 - 520 nm.

Claim 59 (previously presented): The method according to claim 56 further defined as passing radiation from a light emitting diode radiation source through the breathing gases.

Claim 60 (previously presented): The method according to claim 56 further defined as passing radiation from a laser diode through the breathing gases.

Claim 61 (previously presented): The method according to claim 56 further defined as sensing the temperature of the breathing gases and compensating the sensing results of said sensing step.

Claim 62 (previously presented): The method according to claim 61 further defined as heating the breathing gases.

Claim 63 (original): The method according to claim 56 further defined as operating each of the first and second radiation sources at a sampling frequency of at least about 10 Hz.

Claim 64 (currently amended): The method according to claim 63 ~~48~~ further defined as operating the first and second radiation sources at a sampling frequency in the kHz range.

Claim 65 (original): The method according to claim 56 further including the step of measuring the NO content of the breathing gases.